

## TO OPERATE AS ONE ALL RAILWAY LINES EAST OF CHICAGO

Drastic Step Taken to Get Maximum of Efficiency in Traffic Movement.

FACILITIES TO BE POOLED, REGARDLESS OF OWNERSHIP

Centralized System Will Be Directed by Committee of Vice-Presidents.

PROGRAM IS REVOLUTIONARY

Ban on Shipment of Nonessentials Will Follow if Hoped-For Relief Does Not Result

WASHINGTON, November 24.—Operation of all railway lines east of Chicago as one centralized system was decided on today by the railroad war board to obtain a maximum of efficiency in traffic movement. Cars and truckage facilities will be pooled regardless of ownership or the railroad's individual interest.

The almost revolutionary move was announced tonight after an all-day conference between members of the war board and government officials, at which many remedies were offered for the freight congestion that has paralyzed transportation in the East. It was adopted as the best and readiest means of meeting a situation that has threatened the production and dispatch abroad of war materials.

The roads will be operated by a committee of vice-presidents of the lines, under the general direction of the war board, itself comprising five of the country's railway heads. The committee of vice-presidents will be given full authority to adopt any measures found necessary to accomplish a unified operation.

TO DIVERT FACILITIES FROM WEST TO EAST

The operating program calls for the following:

Diversion of locomotives, employees and machine tools from Western to Eastern railroads.

Utilization of repair shops on Western lines for repairing Eastern equipment.

Pooling of all tracks and equipment in the East wherever practicable.

Pro rata distribution among Eastern roads of open-top cars on a basis of tonnage carrying capacity of the equipment in the pool.

Diversion from congested lines of all freight that can be handled by any open route.

To make more effective the pooling arrangement, the war board recommended that the government take the following steps immediately:

Survey the present contracts and methods of purchase and shipment of coal that cross hauls may be eliminated and that coal may move on the shortest route from producer to consumer.

Extend the pooling of coal production and shipment.

Transfer, as far as possible, the movement of foodstuffs and other export commodities to Southern ports to relieve congestion in North Atlantic ports.

Survey all government requirements involving the movement of raw materials and manufactured products, so that accumulations on roads and in terminals may be eliminated while products are awaiting shipment or export.

KEEP INDUSTRIAL PLANTS FROM EASTERN SEABOARD

Require, wherever possible, the building of war industrial plants in territory other than the Eastern seaboard.

The pooling plan was worked out by the railroad heads some days ago, and was formally approved by government officials at today's conference.

The government representatives present were Robert S. Lovett, director of priority of transportation; Fuel Administrator Garfield, Food Administrator Hoover, Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board; Edgar E. Clarke, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and others. The plan will be put into immediate effect.

The railroad situation has caused considerable concern, not only among government heads, but in railroad circles as well. Despite the fact that the roads are moving more traffic than they ever before carried, it has been seen that the breaking point was near. In a remarkably frank statement issued a week ago, Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway and chairman of the war board, declared that the roads would be unable to handle during the winter all the traffic the public might offer. At the same time, Mr. Harrison announced that the war board had recommended to the government that transportation be denied to more than 500 commodities classified as nonessential during the war.

FURTHER DRASTIC ACTION IF THIS STEP FAILS

The recommendation regarding non-essentials has not been acted on, but it is known that if today's move fails to bring the relief hoped for, government officials are ready to give it heed.

With industries idle for lack of coal, industrial plants unable to obtain raw materials, and domestic consumers unable to obtain necessities, there is every disposition in government circles to take this drastic action if other means fail.

In its announcement tonight, the war board declares that congestion cannot be relieved without radical measures. Concentration in the East of vast government and industrial activities, it says, has overtaxed the capacity of all Eastern lines.

## University Faculty Sharply Condemns Address of Whipple

Repudiates Its Sentiments and Thinks Speech Discreditable to Teacher in the Institution.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., November 24.—Following his appearance in person before the faculty of the University of Virginia to-night, which had been called in special session by President Alderman, Professor Leonidas R. Whipple, director of the school of journalism in the university, was sharply condemned for his recent pacifist address before the students of Sweet Briar College, and the faculty went on record as repudiating his sentiments, condemning his propaganda and declaring his course in giving public expression of such opinions as discreditable to a teacher in the university.

Armistead C. Gordon, rector of the university, in calling a meeting of the board of visitors for next Tuesday morning, at which time action will be taken in regard to the address, declared the speech was disloyal and seditious, and ended his usefulness as a professor and member of the faculty of the university. It is not believed that Professor Whipple will resign, but that he will take his case before the board of visitors and leave the issue in their hands.

The formal meeting of the general faculty of the university was held tonight at the call of President Alderman to decide what duty or obligation was faced by the faculty. Professor Whipple was asked to be present. He appeared, and was given an opportunity to make a full and complete statement.

RESOLUTIONS SHARPLY CONDEMN WHIPPLE

As a result of the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, fifty-seven votes being cast, with seven members absent, who hereafter will be given an opportunity to cast their vote.

"It having come to the attention of the general faculty of the university that, in a recent public address, Professor Leon R. Whipple, director of the school of journalism, has given utterance to sentiments which, in the judgment of this body, are unpatriotic and disloyal, and are seditious, and which, in the face of the foreign war, gravely threaten the safety and honor of this republic, the faculty tend to give aid and comfort to its enemies:

"And, it appearing further, that Professor Whipple's offense has been aggravated by the circumstances that advance copies of his address were supplied by him to the public press of this State, with the obvious purpose of disseminating these disloyal opinions among the people; and that the more readily made current when uttered by a professor of the State University—this faculty, in the exercise of its academic freedom which it profoundly cherishes, and which it believes Professor Whipple to have distorted and abused, now places on record its repudiation of Professor Whipple's sentiments, its condemnation of his propaganda, and its judgment that the deliberate public expression of such opinions is discreditable to a teacher in this university, the consistent policy of which has been, from the inception of the present war, to instill into its sons, graduate and undergraduate, the spirit of loyalty to their government, and the determination to present an undivided front to its enemies."

The board of visitors of the university has been called to meet at 10:30 o'clock next Tuesday morning.

DANVILLE ALUMNI URGE IMMEDIATE ACTION

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] DANVILLE, Va., November 24.—The faculty and board of visitors of the University of Virginia are urged by Danville alumni to take immediate steps summarily to end Professor Whipple's connection with the institution.

In resolutions drafted and given to the press here to-night, Whipple is denounced and scathingly accused him of giving voice to a treasonable and seditious utterance, a cheap and maudlin campaign for notoriety and publicity, and are the outgrowth of the professor's Tuesday night speech at Sweet Briar College. In this speech Whipple stated that he had given money to further the candidacy of Hillquit for Mayor of New York City, rather than buy Liberty bonds, because he believed in working for peace in time of war he was best serving humanity.

STANTON AND AUGUSTA ALUMNI TO ACT

STANTON, Va., November 24.—The Stanton and Augusta alumni of the University of Virginia will meet on Monday morning, under call from Alex. P. Robertson, president, to take suitable action in regard to Professor Whipple's address.

Dies in War Prison Camp.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 24.—Johann Fickel, a member of the interned crew of the former German raider Kronprinz Wilhelm, died last night at the war prison barracks, Fort McPherson. His death was the second the prison camp has had since its establishment. The body of Fickel will be given a military funeral.

BALTIMORE BY BOAT.

Most delightful water trip in America. Baltimore to New York by the T.-D. Baltimore to New York by the T.-D.

## U. S. DESTROYERS MAKE QUICK WORK OF ENEMY U-BOAT

Treacherous Germans Sink Submarine After Signifying Surrender.

ABOUT FORTY PRISONERS TAKEN OFF BY AMERICANS

One Drowns While Being Transferred and Another Dies, Being Given Military Burial.

REPORT REACHES WASHINGTON

Officers of War and Navy Department Too Elated to Keep Details Secret.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, November 24.—A German submarine captured recently by two American destroyers was sent to the bottom by members of her crew opening coxles below while their shipmates stood on deck with hands raised in signal of surrender. All of the crew were taken prisoner.

One of the Germans was drowned while being transferred to a destroyer, and another died. The latter was buried with military honors.

Secretary Daniels announced the capture and sinking of the submarine today in a formal statement, which made no mention of prisoners, nor of the reason for the boat sinking. The details leaked out at the department later, but the secretary would neither confirm nor deny them, saying he had issued the statement in agreement with the British Admiralty, and could not add to it.

DANIELS GIVES OUT BRIEF OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Secretary Daniels announced the report in this statement: "Dispatches received from Admiral Sims state that a German U-boat has been accounted for by American destroyers operating in European waters. While on patrol duty, a destroyer sighted a periscope on the water, and immediately ringing full speed ahead, the commanding officer headed his craft to pass a few yards ahead of the submarine. The destroyer passed over the U-boat's course a depth charge was dropped. This evidently caused damage to the U-boat, which shortly afterward broadcasted about 500 yards away.

"The U-boat was immediately opened on the submarine by two of our destroyers, which circled about their target. The submarine did not return the fire, and was evidently disabled. One of the destroyers got a line to her, intending to tow her, but the boat soon sank."

There was a report in naval circles that approximately forty men, including five officers, were taken off the submarine. If this were true, it was pointed out, the vessel undoubtedly was one of the largest of the cruiser type known authentically to be operated by the Germans.

ACTION OCCURS SEVERAL DAYS AGO IN WAR ZONE

The action occurred in the war zone several days ago, and the submarine went down while one destroyer was attempting to tow her to port. Although the British policy is to publish nothing in such cases, an agreement was reached between the Navy Department and the British Admiralty to give out certain facts, which Secretary Daniels announced today in a brief statement. Officers of both the War and Navy Departments, however, were too elated over the news to keep it quiet.

First the report spread that some prisoners had been taken, and before the day was over the story of just what happened was out. Mr. Daniels's statement said a destroyer came to the surface, and afterward, was fired upon by two destroyers, a second having come up; that the submarine, apparently damaged, did not return the fire, and sank immediately after one destroyer had taken her in tow.

It is now known that the submarine rose because her steering gear was damaged by the explosion of the depth bomb. As she appeared above the water to meet gunfire from the destroyers at close range, most of her crew clambered on deck and raised their hands. But, out from the destroyer to take the prisoners on board, and while this was going on some members of the crew were busy opening the sea-cocks below. When the prisoners were removed and a tow line had been attached, the captured craft, filling through the open coxles, went down.

Navy officers assume that the German sailor who died was drowned by shell fire, though it is understood that Admiral Sims's report did not clear up that point.

RETURN TO THEIR BASE WITH FLAGS FLYING

[By Associated Press.] BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, November 24.—The American destroyers which were responsible for the latest sinking of a German submarine have returned to their base with flags flying. Their victory over the U-boat was one of the cleanest, neatest and quickest pieces of antisubmarine work yet recorded by the American squadron.

The submarine was disabled by a depth charge, rose to the surface three minutes after the charge was fired, hung hesitatingly at the surface for a moment, and then sank to the final

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

## BRITISH CONTINUE DRIVE ON CAMBRAI

To Shoot All Persons Entering Barred Zones, Unless Identified

ence places within the 100-yard limit. That the government hopes to eliminate the possibility of enemy plotters causing fires and explosions on piers and in water-front warehouses.

By the middle of next week the Department of Justice expects to promulgate rules under which, un-naturalized German male adults will be forced to register with the police and obtain a special license for travel within the United States.

The Department of Justice advises that the barred zone be marked by some sort of a line, and that signs notifying alien enemies not to pass be placed at frequent intervals. In cases of street cars or railroads passing through the barred district, Germans will not be permitted to be aboard, even for continuous passage. Any found within the zone for any reason whatever will be arrested and probably interned for the period of the war. Permits previously granted to Germans to enter water-front zones are revoked. The restrictions do not apply to public ferries.

The soldiers will have instructions to shoot all persons, aliens or citizens, entering the barred zone 100 yards from piers, docks and warehouses, unless identified by special private guards, to be supplied by pier owners. Blue uniforms will be worn by the soldiers to distinguish them from other military forces and to lessen the danger of accidental shooting of persons claiming ignorance of the guards' identity.

Alien enemies, under the President's proclamation, may not enter the prohibited zones under any circumstances, and must move out of their already have business or rest-

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## BAKHMETEFF REPUDIATES BOLSHIEVSKI GOVERNMENT

Russian Ambassador Will Recognize No Control That Seeks to Make Peace With Germany.

THREE OF CHIEF AIDS RESIGN

Most of Those Leaving Embassy to Seek Service With United States. Decision by Administration as to Its Attitude May Soon Be Forced.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, November 24.—Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian ambassador to the United States, today formally repudiated the Bolshievski government in Petrograd, and announced that he would recognize no control that seeks to break from the empire and make peace with Germany.

At the same time it was announced that three of the ambassador's chief aids had resigned to avoid having further relations with the Bolshievski, and that similar action would be taken by the leading naval and military members of the Russian mission who came to this country with Mr. Bakhmeteff and who since have been temporarily attached to the embassy.

All of those leaving the embassy, with possibly one or two exceptions, it was announced, would seek service with the United States in the war against Germany. They included Lieutenant-General Vladimir H. Roop and Rear-Admiral de Richter, of the naval and military mission; John Sukine, first secretary, and F. de Mohrenschildt, secretary, whose wife is a daughter of Secretary McAdoo.

SECRETARIES VOLUNTEER SERVICES TO AMERICA

The two secretaries already have volunteered their services, and General Roop and Admiral de Richter have taken the subject up with the State Department. Counselor O. Onon, the third member of the embassy staff who resigned, made no announcement as to his future plans.

Ambassador Bakhmeteff's repudiation of the Bolshievski government, made known in a formal communication to Secretary Lansing, was regarded here as likely to force an early decision from the American government as to its attitude toward the Bolshievski, if that element continues in power.

It was generally agreed that the Bolshievski leaders would not allow today's incident to go unnoticed, and it was regarded as certain that they would cable the ambassador his disapproval and name a successor. That would place squarely upon the government the question of recognition, but it was believed that the United States would take no formal action until it has ascertained the view of all the governments at war against the Teutonic power.

The ambassador said he considered himself duty bound to remain at his post, and would do so with a competent staff of assistants. While expressing the belief that the true spirit of Russia was bound to arise, he said it was evident that until conditions changed the embassy could not exercise in full measure its essential duties, and therefore he had authorized members of the embassy to find other fields for their activities.

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS REVEALED TO PUBLIC

[By Associated Press.] PETROGRAD, Friday, November 23.—The text of certain confidential communications between the Russian Foreign Office and foreign governments were published today by Bolshievski and Social revolutionist newspapers. Leon Trotsky, the Bolshievski Foreign Minister, says the documents are those of the "Czaristic bourgeoisie and coalition governments," and from them "the Russian nation and all nations in the world must learn the truth of the plans secretly made by financiers and traders through their parliamentary and diplomatic agents."

German and Austrian politicians, (Continued on Second Page.)

## IMPORTANT GAINS MADE DURING DAY BY BYNG'S FORCES

Bourlon Wood Reported to Have Fallen Into Their Possession.

VILLAGE OF FONTAINE SAID TO BE IN FLAMES

Fierce Hand-to-Hand Fighting Takes Place Along Whole Front of Attack.

ITALIANS ARE STILL HOLDING Complete Successful Two Weeks Defense of Their Plave Line.

[By Associated Press.] Hard fighting continued in the battle of Cambrai on Saturday, with the British pushing determinedly northward on the Fontaine-Queant line west of Cambrai.

Unofficial reports late in the day indicated the probability that General Byng's troops had wrested possession of the hotly contested Bourlon wood from the Germans, and had captured the town of Moeuvres. The village of Fontaine, less than three miles from Cambrai, was reported in flames, suggesting the probability of an impending German retreat from that place.

The Germans are resisting desperately the British advance, which is being pressed most energetically on this east-to-west front. General Byng's evident intention is to drive in behind the main Hindenburg line, breached in Tuesday's surprise attack, and the Quenest-Drocourt switch line, while still pushing his encircling movement of Cambrai to the north and east.

BRITISH FORCES ARE

Friday's British attacks were chiefly delivered on this same front. Gains were scored, but Bourlon wood and Moeuvres still remained in German hands. Byng's troops had even captured Bourlon village, to the north of the wood. Berlin's official statement indicates, but were driven back by a strong German counterthrust. The Italian have pushed considerably to the northwest of Moeuvres, however, and are hammering at Inchy, which the Germans are battling determinedly to retain.

The Italians have now completed a successful two-weeks defense of their Plave line, and the northern front protecting its flank. Although they have had to yield ground during this time on the front between the upper Plave and the Asiago Plateau, their defensive line remains unbroken. The Italian Fourth Army, under General Robillot, was on the aggressive between the Plave and the Brenta on Friday, while the First Army beat off heavy attacks between the Asiago Plateau and the Brenta, and the Third Army foiled further efforts by the Austro-German forces to bridge the Plave with pontoon-bridges.

In Palestine the British are closing in on Jerusalem, the official statements claiming added interest because of their increasingly frequent mention of biblical names. The site of the ancient Mirpah, some eight miles west of Jerusalem, was carried by storm. Northwest of the city the British were still closer, but their mounted troops near Beit Unia in this sector were forced back a short distance by a strong Turkish counterattack.

RESISTANCE STIFFENED HOURLY BY NEW RESERVES

LONDON, November 24.—In the face of a desperate resistance, stiffened hourly by new reserves, General Byng's army made substantial progress today in its drive on Cambrai, the base in the broken Hindenburg line.

At last unofficial accounts, Bourlon wood had fallen to the British. Fontaine, Notre Dame was in flames and the village of Moeuvres was being invested.

Officially in the day bulletin, a series of important advances were recorded, mainly on the northern side of the wedge driven toward Cambrai. Sir Douglas Haig also announced the capture of more than 100 guns in the drive so far. Among them are a number of heavy field pieces, up to eight inches.

The capture of Bourlon Wood, if confirmed, would be of high strategic value to the British. It eliminates all the surrounding area, and is by some experts called the key to Cambrai itself. Once before during the last three days the British had bitten themselves into the Teuton advanced trenches in the wood. Later, because of temporary lack of munitions—their advance had been so swift that the communications could not keep pace with them—they were forced out again. The Germans concentrating a furious fire on the wood from the near-by village of the same name.

GERMANS PROBABLY GIVE UP FONTAINE

La Fontaine Notre Dame is the village of the Bapaume-Cambrai highway. It formed the farthest point of the British advance in the first twenty-four hours of the drive. For the same reason that caused the with-

drawal of the British from the village, the Germans are probably giving up Fontaine.

Fontaine is a small village, but it is of great strategic importance. It is the key to the Bapaume-Cambrai highway, and the British are pushing their advance toward it.

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